

bled. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs by the Emperor Louis Napoleon is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla."

If such is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla, what is likely to be the result of the fall of the city of Mexico itself? By a previous arrival we were assured by the London Times that it was the intention of Napoleon to soon speak in such tones to the American people as that they would listen to him; and Lord Palmerston has recently stated in a speech that France and England are in entire accord touching the war in America as well as in the Russian empire. It is possible, therefore, that Slidell may obtain recognition from Napoleon for the Southern confederacy, on condition of Jeff. Davis lending no assistance to Mexico and not interfering in any way with French designs south of the Rio Grande. But, on the other hand, if the Emperor will not speedily consent to this arrangement, nothing can be more probable than that a mutually beneficial alliance will be effected between Juarez and the President of the Southern confederacy.

Governor Seymour Descending from His Perch.—We have always understood from Governor Seymour's friends that he was a high-toned gentleman, detesting low and vulgar associations, and exceedingly cautious as to how he allowed his name to be made use of. These impressions will, we are afraid, be somewhat modified by the document which we subjoin. Greeley, who is fond of burrowing in dirt, has, in his ruminations, turned up this detectable morsel, which we present entire for the amusement of our readers:

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

Newbern, N. C., June 26, 1863.

The Destination of the Nine Months Men—They Have a Chance for Active Service—Disturbances in Fluor of Work—Lively Times ahead—Arrival of General Heckman—Moral Captures—Resolutely Certain New York Officers—Departure of Secessionists—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Rauslton—The Gunboat Florida—Captain Fluor, of the Gunboat Shockoe, with the Enemy After Him, etc., etc.

Rumors that the troops about leaving here are to plunge into active service before reaching home create no little sensation. The majority do not appear at all disinterested, and with a real and sincere commendable alike to their patriotism and self-devotion, proceed to make preparations for their departure to any point destined by the commanding general. A number of the nine month regiments have already left, including the Forty-fourth and Third Massachusetts, which went to the amusement of our readers:

Dear Sirs.—We are glad to learn of a systematic effort to give general circulation to the New York Weekly Argus—a good, sound democratic paper, adapted to popular circulation, and admirably calculated in its critic to strike at the Southern leaders, and to repel the efforts of those who are bent upon the destruction of Southern liberty, and to counteract the pernicious influence of such sheets as the New York Tribune. We cordially endorse the effort to give circulation to the Argus, believing it will result in an excellent service to the public. Doctrines must be spread, and right never屈服于错误. Let us promptly avail ourselves of its advantages by giving it as far as possible to every family. It will help the cause hereafter. Respectfully yours, HORATIO J. PARKER, WILLIAM KELLY.

This Weekly Argus, we should premise, is a sort of New York tender to the Albany Argus, and is one of those sheets which, like the *Pig and Whistle Gazette* or the *Sunday Atlas*, owe their existence to small political cliques, out of which they are never seen or read. It is without news, without advertisements, without literary or political ability, and has no circulation whatever. The standard of the intelligence with which it is conducted is, in short, adapted only to such communities as those of the Five Points, grottoes or the Pewter Mug corner grocery. When the Albany Regency was managed by such men as Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright, they scorned such organs as these. They conducted its affairs like gentlemen and statesmen, and did not allow their names to be dragged through the mire to further the interests of their greedy followers. What regard can Governor Seymour have for his position, to suffer his name, in association with the other signers, Parker and Kelly, to be thus secretly employed in support of such a worthless and characterless little rag. Is it a connection in which the Governor of New York should permit himself to be exhibited? Far better would it be for him to spend his time in organizing the military resources of this great State to repel the invader, to qualify himself for the future exigencies of his position by studying such works as Plato's "Republic," Harrington's "Oceans," and Machiavelli's "Prince." The community have no need of journals like the *Weekly Argus*. People who take pleasure in such provider as it deals in will find it ad nauseam in the columns of the *Weekly Tribune*. Those of different taste, and who desiderate a journal of high character and conducted on sound political and philosophical principles, will take the *WEEKLY HERALD*. The appreciation in which the latter is held is evidenced by the fact that it is increasing at the rate of about two thousand copies a week, and will consequently soon attain a circulation of from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies. It is the organ of no party or political clique, and, standing on its merits alone, needs no gubernatorial endorsement to help it along.

Poor Greeley and Fernando Wood on the Same Platform.—We notice that Fernando Wood has recently been making peace speeches to the Pennsylvanians at Dingman's Ferry; but he did not go down to the rebels under Ewell and make any orations to them. At the same time poor Greeley started off to Chautauqua county, and delivered a speech there, advocating the right of secession, and expressing himself in favor of allowing the rebels to depart in peace. Besides this, Greeley has an ambassador in Europe, in the person of Colorado Jewett, working hard for peace by intervention. Poor Greeley and Fernando Wood are thus upon precisely the same platform. Fernando Wood argues in favor of the cessation of the war; and, if we may believe the Tribune, poor Greeley wants only one battle more, and expects the Union forces to be whipped in that. Now, we advise Wood and Greeley to go on to Shippensburg together, and peace prevail to General Lee. He is the man to be converted. The country bumpkins of Dingman's Ferry and Chautauqua could not make peace if they wished. General Lee can, and Wood and Greeley should devote their attention to him.

Habell Accounts.—Newbern, N. C., June 27, 1863. The *Wilmington Journal* gives full accounts of our movements here, naming the regiments that were departing and giving the names of all before anything had been heard of it or published.

The Journal thinks that the remarkable celerity of General Foster's movements is just cause for grave apprehension, and says he is the nimble antelope that will leap into Chautauqua while the Confederates are napping; unless he is well watched.

Sale of Government Bonds.—Parliamentary, July 1, 1863.

The government agent reports the sale of five-twenty to the amount of \$1,000,000 to-day by the various agencies throughout the loyal States. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the continuance of the agency system for the sale of government bonds, which has become so popular and lucrative of most magnificent results. Local agents and subscribers will have the same facilities extended to them as heretofore in the remittance of bank notes or drafts for the loan, and large sums are anticipated than have yet been reported.

Interesting from Fort Monroe.—Forts Monroe, June 28, 1863.

The steamer New York, Captain Christison, left here last evening for City Point, with nine hundred and fifty rebel prisoners in charge of Major Muir.

General Fitchell Lee, recently captured by the Pennsylvanian cavalry, has been removed to the McCallum Hotel at Hampton.

Twenty-seven prisoners arrived at Norfolk last evening from Suffolk, and were lodged in jail to be sent to Fort Monroe to-day.

Cricket.—The great single wicket match between Messrs. Sadler and Hammond vs. Hudson and Bryson, was commenced on the New York Cricket club ground, and resulted as follows, yesterday. The game will be resumed today, at one o'clock. Scores—

First Innings.	Home.
Hammond, b. Bryson, 32	Hudson b. Hammond,
Sadler, c. and b. Hudson 14	Byron c. and b. Sadler,
Wides, 6; no balls, 2	
Total..... 10	
Second Innings.	Home.
Hammond, c. Hudson, b.	Wides, 10, not out.
Bryson, c. Hudson, b.	26
Sadler, c. and b. Bryson, 3	
Total..... 18	

Umpires—Messrs. Higham and Sharp, Scorer—Major Hall and Bill.

REPUDIATION IN INDIANA.—The factions of the republicans members, in withdrawing from the Indiana Legislature and leaving that body without a quorum, is likely to result in repudiation on the part of the State. The Appropriation bill was not passed, in consequence of this action of the republicans, and no provision was made for the payment of the

State. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs by the Emperor Louis Napoleon is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla."

If such is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla, what is likely to be the result of the fall of the city of Mexico itself? By a previous arrival we were assured by the London Times that it was the intention of Napoleon to soon speak in such tones to the American people as that they would listen to him; and Lord Palmerston has recently stated in a speech that France and England are in entire accord touching the war in America as well as in the Russian empire. It is possible, therefore, that Slidell may obtain recognition from Napoleon for the Southern confederacy, on condition of Jeff. Davis lending no assistance to Mexico and not interfering in any way with French designs south of the Rio Grande. But, on the other hand, if the Emperor will not speedily consent to this arrangement, nothing can be more probable than that a mutually beneficial alliance will be effected between Juarez and the President of the Southern confederacy.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR DESCENDING FROM HIS PERCH.—We have always understood from Governor Seymour's friends that he was a high-toned gentleman, detesting low and vulgar associations, and exceedingly cautious as to how he allowed his name to be made use of. These impressions will, we are afraid, be somewhat modified by the document which we subjoin. Greeley, who is fond of burrowing in dirt, has, in his ruminations, turned up this detectable morsel, which we present entire for the amusement of our readers:

Dear Sirs.—We are glad to learn of a systematic effort to give general circulation to the New York Weekly Argus—a good, sound democratic paper, adapted to popular circulation, and admirably calculated in its critic to strike at the Southern leaders, and to repel the efforts of those who are bent upon the destruction of Southern liberty, and to counteract the pernicious influence of such sheets as the New York Tribune. We cordially endorse the effort to give circulation to the Argus, believing it will result in an excellent service to the public. Doctrines must be spread, and right never屈服于错误. Let us promptly avail ourselves of its advantages by giving it as far as possible to every family. It will help the cause hereafter. Respectfully yours, HORATIO J. PARKER, WILLIAM KELLY.

This Weekly Argus, we should premise, is a sort of New York tender to the Albany Argus, and is one of those sheets which, like the *Pig and Whistle Gazette* or the *Sunday Atlas*, owe their existence to small political cliques, out of which they are never seen or read. It is without news, without advertisements, without literary or political ability, and has no circulation whatever. The standard of the intelligence with which it is conducted is, in short, adapted only to such communities as those of the Five Points, grottoes or the Pewter Mug corner grocery. When the Albany Regency was managed by such men as Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright, they scorned such organs as these. They conducted its affairs like gentlemen and statesmen, and did not allow their names to be dragged through the mire to further the interests of their greedy followers. What regard can Governor Seymour have for his position, to suffer his name, in association with the other signers, Parker and Kelly, to be thus secretly employed in support of such a worthless and characterless little rag. Is it a connection in which the Governor of New York should permit himself to be exhibited? Far better would it be for him to spend his time in organizing the military resources of this great State to repel the invader, to qualify himself for the future exigencies of his position by studying such works as Plato's "Republic," Harrington's "Oceans," and Machiavelli's "Prince." The community have no need of journals like the *Weekly Argus*. People who take pleasure in such provider as it deals in will find it ad nauseam in the columns of the *Weekly Tribune*. Those of different taste, and who desiderate a journal of high character and conducted on sound political and philosophical principles, will take the *WEEKLY HERALD*. The appreciation in which the latter is held is evidenced by the fact that it is increasing at the rate of about two thousand copies a week, and will consequently soon attain a circulation of from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies. It is the organ of no party or political clique, and, standing on its merits alone, needs no gubernatorial endorsement to help it along.

Poor Greeley and Fernando Wood on the Same Platform.—We notice that Fernando Wood has recently been making peace speeches to the Pennsylvanians at Dingman's Ferry; but he did not go down to the rebels under Ewell and make any orations to them. At the same time poor Greeley started off to Chautauqua county, and delivered a speech there, advocating the right of secession, and expressing himself in favor of allowing the rebels to depart in peace. Besides this, Greeley has an ambassador in Europe, in the person of Colorado Jewett, working hard for peace by intervention. Poor Greeley wants only one battle more, and expects the Union forces to be whipped in that. Now, we advise Wood and Greeley to go on to Shippensburg together, and peace prevail to General Lee. He is the man to be converted. The country bumpkins of Dingman's Ferry and Chautauqua could not make peace if they wished. General Lee can, and Wood and Greeley should devote their attention to him.

Habell Accounts.—Newbern, N. C., June 27, 1863.

The *Wilmington Journal* gives full accounts of our movements here, naming the regiments that were departing and giving the names of all before anything had been heard of it or published.

The Journal thinks that the remarkable celerity of General Foster's movements is just cause for grave apprehension, and says he is the nimble antelope that will leap into Chautauqua while the Confederates are napping; unless he is well watched.

Sale of Government Bonds.—Parliamentary, July 1, 1863.

The government agent reports the sale of five-twenty to the amount of \$1,000,000 to-day by the various agencies throughout the loyal States. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the continuance of the agency system for the sale of government bonds, which has become so popular and lucrative of most magnificent results. Local agents and subscribers will have the same facilities extended to them as heretofore in the remittance of bank notes or drafts for the loan, and large sums are anticipated than have yet been reported.

Interesting from Fort Monroe.—Forts Monroe, June 28, 1863.

The steamer New York, Captain Christison, left here last evening for City Point, with nine hundred and fifty rebel prisoners in charge of Major Muir.

General Fitchell Lee, recently captured by the Pennsylvanian cavalry, has been removed to the McCallum Hotel at Hampton.

Twenty-seven prisoners arrived at Norfolk last evening from Suffolk, and were lodged in jail to be sent to Fort Monroe to-day.

Cricket.—The great single wicket match between Messrs. Sadler and Hammond vs. Hudson and Bryson, was commenced on the New York Cricket club ground, and resulted as follows, yesterday. The game will be resumed today, at one o'clock. Scores—

First Innings.

Home.

Hammond, b. Bryson, 32

Hudson b. Hammond,

Sadler, c. and b. Hudson 14

Byron c. and b. Sadler,

Wides, 6; no balls, 2

Total..... 10

Second Innings.

Home.

Hammond, c. Hudson, b.

Wides, 10, not out.

Bryson, c. Hudson, b.

Sadler, c. and b. Bryson, 3

Total..... 18

Umpires—Messrs. Higham and Sharp, Scorer—Major Hall and Bill.

OVATION TO SENATOR CHANDLER.

A Sail Through the Lower Bay and a Visit to Fort Richmond—Our Harbor Defences Rebel Proof—Speech of Senator Chandler, of Michigan—Remarks of Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, &c., &c.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL MEADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our political contemporaries on both sides are beginning to felicitate themselves with the idea that, however brilliant may be the achievements of General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he will be out of the way as a Presidential candidate, because he was born in Spain. But we guess that this idea of his inability is a delusion. General Meade, though born in Spain, was born of American parents, who at the time of his birth were in Spain in the service of the United States; and if we are not mistaken it has been by act of Congress declared, and decided judicially, in effect that General Meade is thus to be considered a native born man. Let him demolish the army of Lee, and Spain will not stand in his way even as a candidate for the Presidency.